A LIST OF THE HEMIPTERA OF ORIENTAL CHINA

by † **G.-W. Kirkaldy**

PART II

The first part appeared in these « Annales » for 1909 (vol. LIII, 177-83), and dealt with the Cicadidæ and Cercopidæ. The present part concludes the Cercopidæ, and enumerates the Cimicoideæ.

In the first part, an unfortunate printers' error occurred. On p. 183, the paragraph commencing « Distant has... » to the end, and also « *Philagra* Stål. » should have gone on p. 182, immediately before « n° 43, *P. tongoides* ».

To the Cercopidæ add :

44. *Machærota punctatonervosa* Signoret. — « China. »

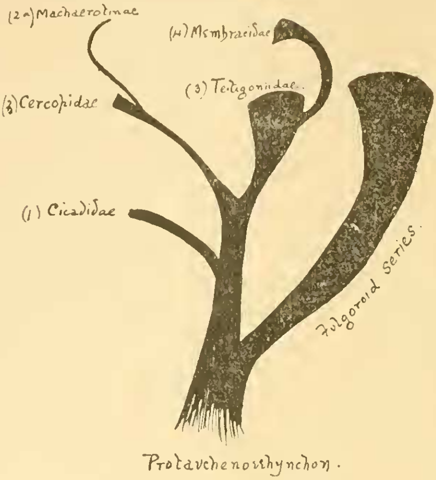
Distant (1907, Faun. Ind. Rh., IV, 79) says that « this subfamily [Machærotinæ] distinctly links the Membracidæ with the Cercopidæ. Some writers reserve the position of these families; but in either case the Machærotinæ are placed next to the Membracidæ, with which they are often confused by those who have not specially studied the Homoptera ».

I venture to say (1) that the Machærotinæ should not be placed next to the Membracidæ, but on the further side from them of the whole Tetigoniid series, and that (2) any link between them is one of superficial resemblance, and not of homological structure.

The structure of the face at once separates the Membracidæ from any other group of the Cicadoideæ, but the structure of the antennæ and legs groups together the Membracidæ and Tetigoniidæ apart from the Cercopidæ; while the more generalized Membracid nymphs are clearly modified Tetigoniids, not Cercopids.

It is true that, typically, Machærotinæ and Membracidæ both have *notal* processes lying more or less along the back, but there is a profound difference. In Machærotinæ this is **Mesonotal**, while in Membracidæ it is **Pronotal**, and thus the ornamentation is not at all of a homologous nature in the two groups. One might as well say that *Fulgora*, *Philagra* and *Namsangia* ought to be linked together because they have elongate cephalic processes !

The accompanying « tree » of the Auchenorrhynchi seems to me to be well founded according to our present knowledge. It will be evident that there is not, as Mr Distant pretends, any sort of linking between the Membracidæ and Machærotinæ, except by way of far of Cercopo-Tetigonioid ancestor or ancestors.



FAMILY CIMICIDÆ

The Oriental-Chinese Fauna embraces some 118 species of this family, of which 77 have been recorded from Kwangtung Province with Macao and Hong-Kong.

45. *Cimex vicinus* (SIGNORET). — Yun-nan Tali (MONTANDON).

46. *Cantheconidea concinna* (WALKER). — Macao (KERSHAW); Hong Kong.

In *C. concinna* (♂) the fore tibiæ are sinuate, the inner margin distinctly dilated, the outer margin with a blunt median spine, pointing apicalwards.

47. *Cazira thibetensis* SCHOUTEDEN. — Yun-nan Tali (MONTANDON).

48. *C. vegeta* KIRKALDY. — Hong-Kong. — Mr. MUIR has collected a single nymph, which I believe is attributable to this species, and may be diagnosed as follows :

Head, basal area of pronotum medially, mesonotum, pads, coriaceous parts of abdomen, metallic green; rest of abdomen and pronotum orange-brown; antennæ and legs black (metallic green around the knees), a broad pale annulation on the middle of the middle and hind tibiæ. First segment of labium black, the rest orange-brown. Labium very stout, extending beyond the hind coxæ. Lateral margins of pronotum broadly reflexed, anterior area otherwise elevated; lateral margins feeble crenulated. Fore femora strongly spined, tibiæ dilated (From Lo-fou-shan.)

49. *C. bhoutanica* SCHOUTEDEN. — Kiang-si.

50. *Auriga chinensis* FALLOU. — Hong-kong.

51. *Zicrona cœrulea* (Linné). — Macao (Kershaw); Hong-Kong (Terry).

Mr Kershaw and I have described and figured the metamorphoses of this almost cosmopolitan species; it is carnivorous, feeding upon a Chrysomelid beetle (probably *Altica cœrulea* (Olivier), whose metamorphoses are at the same time figured (*Journ. Bombay S. N. H.*)

52. *Drinostia planiceps* (Stål.). — Hong-Kong.

53. *Brachymna tenuis* (Stål.). — Hong-Kong.

54. *Paterculus affinis* (Distant). — West Yun-nan.

55. *Halyomorpha picus* (Fabricius). — Macao (Kershaw).

56. *Tolumnia basalis* (Dallas). — Hong-Kong; Lo-fou-shan (Muir).

57. *T. 3-notata* (Westwood). — Macao (Kershaw).

58. *T. latipes* (Dallas). — Hong-Kong (Terry); Macao (Kershaw).

59. *Palomena unicolorella* (Kirkaldy). — Yun-nan Tali (Montandon).

60. *Dolycoris formosanus* (Distant). — Tai-wan.

61. *D. indicus* (Stål). — Yun-nan Tali (Montandon).

62. *Stollia guttigera* (Thunberg). — Lo-fou-shan (Muir); Macao (Kershaw); Hong-Kong (Terry).

63. *Carbula crassiventris* (Dallas). — Yun-nan Tali (Montandon). — N. B. The antennæ are orange-coloured.

64. *C. ? insocia* (Walker). — Macao (Kershaw). — If I have rightly identified this, it is not a *Carbula*.

65. *C. eoa* (Bergroth). — « China ».

66. *C. obtusangula* (Reuter). — « China ».

67. *Eysarcoris Potanini* (Jakovlev). — Sz'tshnen and Gan-ssu.

68. *E. pustulatus* (Walker). — Tai-wan.

69. *E. latus* (Walker). — Tai-wan.

70. *E. megaspilus* (Walker). — Hong-Kong.

71. *Agonoscelis nubilus* (Fabricius). — Macao (Kershaw).

72. *Hoplistodera virescens* (Westwood). — Yun-nan Tali (Montandon).

73. *Catacanthus aurantius* (Sulzer). — Macao (Kershaw).

74. *Nezara viridula* (Linné). — Macao (Muir and Kershaw); Hong-Kong (Terry); Lo-fou-shan (Muir).

75. *Axiagastus mitescens* (DISTANT). — Hai-nan.

76. *Anaca punctiventris* BREDDIN. — « China ».

77. *Plautia crossota* (DALLAS). — Macao (KERSHAW).

78. *Glaucias beryllus* (FABRICIUS). — Macao (KERSHAW).

79. *Antestia anchora* (THUNBERG). — Macao (MUIR and KERSHAW); Hong-Kong (TERRY).

Mr KERSHAW has described and figured the metamorphoses (*J. Bombay S. N. H.*).

80. *Menida megaspilla* (WALKER). — Hong-Kong (TERRY).

81. *M. bengalensis* (WESTWOOD). — Macao (KERSHAW); Tai-wan.

82. *M. sp.* — Macao (KERSHAW).

83. **M. ornata** sp. nov.

Closely allied to *violacea* MOTSHULSKY. Head, anterior half of pronotum, a large semicircular spot on anterior margin of mesonotum (not quite reaching the lateral angles), corium, etc., violaceous-brassy (the scutellar spot darker); anterior and lateral margins (narrowly) and posterior half of pronotum, rest of scutellum, and underside pale yellowish. Antennæ black. Labium ventrally pale. Membrane hyaline, tinged with yellowish. Tergites black, tergo pleurites yellow, the bases and apices metallic green. Legs pale brownish-yellow, closely speckled with black. Each antennal segment a little longer than the preceding one, from apex to base. Anterior and lateral margins of pronotum very narrowly reflexed. Sternital spine extending as far as the *fore* coxæ.

Length 9 mill.

Hab. : Yun-nan Tali (MONTANDON).

84. *Piezodorus Hybneri* (GMELIN). — Macao (MUIR and KERSHAW).

85. *Rhynchocoris nigridens* (STÅL). — Lo-fou-shan (MUIR).

86. *Placosternum urus* (STÅL). — Yun-nan Tali (MONTANDON).

87. *Priassus Excoffieri* (MARTIN). — Yun-nan.

88. *Amyntor obscurus* (DALLAS). — W. Yun-nan.

89. *Pentatoma sp ?* — Yun-nan Tali (MONTANDON).

90. *Halyabbas unicolor* (DISTANT). — Hong-Kong.

91. **Dorpius Kershawi** nov. sp.

This agrees so closely, generally, with the description and figure of *Dorpius indicus* DISTANT, that it can scarcely belong to another genus. At the same time, the anterior margin of the pronotum in the middle is distinctly truncate (while in DISTANT's figure it is gently, roundedly emarginate). The juga are scarcely longer than the tylus, which is not acuminate anteriorly (as in DISTANT's figure). *D. Kershawi* agrees in color and pattern fairly with *D. indicus*, but the ground-colour is brownish-testaceous and the labium extends beyond the hind coxæ (the latter upsetting one of DISTANT's generic characters).

Length 10-11 mill.

Macao (KERSHAW; type); Hong-Kong (TERRY).

92. « *Sciocoris* » *umbrinus* (WALKER). — Tai-wan.

93. *Dalpada concinna* (WESTWOOD). — Macao and Hau-lik (KERSHAW); Macao (MUIR); Hong-Kong (TERRY).

94. *D. oculata* (FABRICIUS). — Macao (KERSHAW).

95. *D. smaragdina* (WALKER). — Tai-wan.

96. *D. varia* (DALLAS). — Hong-Kong.

97. *Erthesina fullo* (THUNBERG). — Lo-fou-shan (MUIR); Macao (KERSHAW and MUIR); Hong-Kong (TERRY); Tai-wan; Hai-nan.

The metamorphoses have been described by Mr KERSHAW (*J. Bombay S. N. H.*).

98. *Halys sulcata* (THUNBERG). — Hong-Kong.

99. *H. sp. nov.* — Hong-Kong (TERRY).

100. *Dendrites Kershawi* KIRKALDY.

Dendrites (Cat. Hem. I.) has the characters of *Dalpada* except that the head is not so prominently spined laterally; and the bucculae are much shorter. Probably some of the species of *Dalpada* belong to this.

D. Kershawi (Cat. Hem. I).

Pale brownish-yellow, the whole upper surface very closely punctured with blackish, this colouring also largely suffusing. Antennæ black, the articulations and the basal part of the first segment yellowish. Underside yellowish, sparingly marked with black. Membrane sordid vitreous, veins dark. Fourth segment of labium and the central line, blackish. Ocelli red. Femora brownish-yellow, apices black; tibiæ black, central third brownish-yellow. Pleurites yellowish, the anterior and basal margins black (the middle part of the tergo-pleurites darkly punctured). Underneath sparsely punctured laterally. Bucculæ nearly rectangular apically, reaching only about to three-fourths of the length of the head; first segment of the labium very slightly longer, not nearly reaching to the base of the head, second extending just beyond fore coxæ, third to apex of middle coxæ, fourth just beyond hind coxæ. First segment of antennæ extending just beyond the apex of the head, second about twice as long as the first and subequal to the third (4-5 missing). Antero-lateral margins of pronotum slightly sinuate, crenulate. Lateral angles not very prominent. There is a small lævigate area (punctured interiorly however) on the pronotum anteriorly.

The odoriferous orifice is long and deep. The sternites are depressed basally, rather than sulcate. Membrane with six veins, four of them forking. Tibiæ sulcate, fore pair dilated slightly more than the hind pair are in *Erthesina fullo*, the hind pair slightly less.

Length 20 mil.

Hab. : Hau-lik (KERSHAW).

101. *Laprius varicornis* (DALLAS). — S. China.

102. *Ædnus ventralis* (DALLAS). — Hong-kong.

103. *Brachycerocoris camelus* (COSTA). — Lo-fou-shan (MUIR). — I suppose the unique specimen to belong to this, but it differs from DISTANT's figure. (Faun. Ind. Rh. I., f. 34) as follows : head more perpendicular and distinctly quadrituberculate; anterior tubercle acute, median large tubercle erect, posterior tubercle suberect.

104. *Melanophara dentata* HAGLUND. — Macao (KERSHAW).

105. *Scotinophara lurida* (BURMEISTER). — Macao (KERSHAW).

106. *Graphosoma italica* (MÜLLER). — Macao (KERSHAW).

107. *Sastragala edessoides* (DISTANT). — Yun-nan Tali (MONTANDON).

108. *Elasmucha nubila* (DALLAS). — Macao (KERSHAW); Hong-kong (TERRY).

109. *E. sp.?* — Yun-nan Tali (MONTANDON).

110. *Anaxandra taurina* sp. nov.

Yellowish, more or less suffused with sanguineous above, and punctured with blackish. First three segments of antennæ not fuscate (4-5 missing). Anterior fourth of pronotum, a traverse line between the lateral spines, the anterior third of scutellum, lateral margins of corium (broadly), more or less deeply suffused with fuscous or blackish. A narrow line down the middle of the pronotum, and the lateral spines, sanguineous. Second segment of the antennæ longer than the third. Pronotum posteriorly truncate medially, with an obtusely anglate projection over the antero-lateral angles of the scutellum. Lateral spines together longer than the disk between them, fairly straight, but acutely decurved apically; they are almost impunctate, except at the base. The posterior part of the scutellum is elongate and acute.

Length 9 1/2 mill.; breadtle between horns 9 mill.

Hab. : Yun-nan Tali (MONTANDON).

111. *Megarrhamphus limatus* (H. S.). — Macao and Hau-lik (Kershaw).

112. *M. hastatus* (Fabricius). — « S. China ».

113. *Metonymia glandulosa* (Dallas). — Hong-kong (Terry); Hai-nan.

114. *Diplorhinus furcatus* (Westwood). — Hong-kong.

115. *Megymenum inerme* (H. S.). — Macao (Kershaw).

116. *M. brevicorne* (Fabricius). — Macao (Kershaw).

117. *M. gracilicorne* (Dallas). — Hong-kong.

118. *M. parallelum* (Volt.). — Hau-lik (Kershaw).

119. *Cyclopelta obscura* (Lep. Serv.). « S. China ».

120. *Eurygaster maura* (Linné). — « China ».

121. *E. sinicus* (Walker). — Hong-kong.

122. *Cantao ocellatus* (Thunberg). — Hau-lik (Kershaw); Hong-kong; I have it also from Tong-king.

123. *Chrysocoris grandis* (Thunberg); with vars. *baro* and *pallens*. Lo-foushan (Muir); Macao and Hau-lik (Kershaw).

124. *C. Stollii* (Wolff).— Lo-fou-shan (Muir); Macao (Kershaw); Hong-kong (Terry); Tai-wan. For the metamorphoses cf. Kershaw and Kirkaldy 1908. *T. E. S. London*, 59, Pl. 4.

125. *C. abdominalis* (Westwood). — Hong-kong.

126. *C. eques* (Fabricius). — « S. China ».

127. *C. indigofer* (Distant). — Hai-nan.

128. *C. ornatus* (Dallas). — « China ».

129. *C. purpureus* (Westwood). — Macao (Kershaw).

130. *C. fascialis* (White) var. Venustria nov.

131. *Tetrarthria variegata* (Thunberg). — Macao (Kershaw); Hong-kong.

132. *T. varia* (Walker). — Hong-kong.

133. *Brachyaulax oblonga* (Westwood). — « China ».

134. *Calliphara munda* (Stål). — « China ».

135. *C. nobilis* (Linné). — Macao (Kershaw); Hong-kong. The two specimens collected by Mr Kershaw have 8 pronotal spots.

136. *C. excellens* (Burmeister). — Hong-kong.

137. *Scutellera perplexa* (Westwood). — Macao (Kershaw).

138. *S. amethystina* (GERMAR). — « China ».

139. *Hyperoncus lateritius* (WESTWOOD). — Hong-kong.

130. *C. fascialis* (WHITE) var. **venustria** nov.

I have only a single female from Macao (KERSHAW), and do not possess WHITE's original description. My specimen differs principally from DISTANT's as follows :

The pronotum is extraordinarily particoloured; the anterior third violaceous with a large sublateral black transverse spot on each side, whose anterior margins are connected along the deep transverse incision (this connecting line being somewhat suffused medially towards the apical margin of the pronotum); the space between the spots and basal of the connecting line is impunctate, ochraceous; the posterior third is bluishgreen with 5 longitudinal black stripes, the median one very thick, and none of them quite reaching the base of the pronotum. The scutellum is ochraceous, the base (narrowly and not quite percurrently, at the margins) blackish with a purplish gleam; a transverse purplish-black stripe (posterior to the basal swelling) which does not of itself reach the lateral margins, but is connected therewith by a greenish suffusion; posterior to this stripe are two sublateral transversely rounded spots and one subapical, of the same colour. The lateral margins of the scutellum are very narrowly tinged, with greenish basally, with violaceous apically. The spiracular spots, etc. are purplish (not blackish), and the apical urosternites are only partially suffused with blackish.

140. *Poecilocoris dissimilis* (MARTIN). — Yun-nan.

141. *P. Druraei* (LINNÉ). — Macao (KERSHAW); Hong-Kong; Tai-wan.

In two examples, there are no spots dorsally, but the pronotum anteriors, and scutellum anteriorly and mediolongitudinally, are somewhat blackly nebalose; this form may be at once separated from poorly macked *nepalensis* by the different bucculae.

142. *P. nepalensis* (WESTWOOD). — Hong-Kong.

143. *P. latus* (DALLAS). — Hong-Kong.

144. *P. plenisignatus* (WALKER). — Hong-Kong.

145. *Solenosthedium chinense* (STÅL). — Macao (KERSHAW).

The black punctures on the dorsum, described by STÅL, are really shining emerald green, sometimes slightly infuscate.

146. *S. rubropunctatum* (GUÉRIN). — « China ».

147. *Hotea curculionoides* (H. S.). — Macao (Kershaw); Hong-Kong (Terry).

148. *Coptosoma siamica* (Walker). — « China ».

149. *C. cribaria* (Fabricius). — Macao (Kershaw) (1).

Cf. these *Annales*, pp. 69, for an account of the metamorphoses.

150. *C. Excofferi* (Montandon). — Yun-nan.

151. *C. variegata* (H. S.) — S. China.

152. *C. lobata* (Montandon). — Yun-nan.

153. *C. sphaerula* (Germar). — « China ».

154. *Calacta lugubris* (Stål). — Hong-Kong.

155. *Brachyplatys deplanatus* (Eschscholz). —Macao (Kershaw).

156. *B. subaeneus* (Westwood). — Macao (Kershaw).

For an account of the metamorphoses, cf. the foregoing issue ot these *Annales*.

157. *B. liturifrons* (Walker). — « China ».

158. *B. punctipes* (Montandon). — « China ».

159. *Tarichea chinensis* (Dallas). — Hong-Kong.

160. *T sp?* (Montandon). — Yun-nan.

I should have described this as a new species of *Tarichea*, but Distant writes (*Faun. Ind. Rh. I.*) that in this genus the juga meet in front of the tylus. I have only a single carded specimen.

161. *Eusthenes robustus* (Lep. and Serv.). — Macao (Kershaw).

In the solitary specimen, the tarsi are concolorous with the rest of the legs.

162. *Tessaratoma papillosa* (Thunberg). — Macao (Kershaw); Hong-Kong (Terry). — For the metamorphoses cf. Kershaw and Muir, 1907, *T. E. S. London*, 253 8, pl. 23 (2).

---

(1) I have specimens from Ceylon (E. E. Green, nº 424), which agree with specimens named in 1891 by W. F. Kirby, from Ceylon, as *cribaria;* they are however, much less strongly punctured, and seem to be *C. nilgirensis* Distant, a species not recorded from Ceylon. I notice also that Distant has ignored Kirby's specimens of *cribraria* from Ceylon, and in fact the true *cribraria* does not seem to occur there.

(2) The two following species do not belong to the genus under which they were described, and have not yet ben recognized.

Rhaphigaster disjectus (Uhler). — Hong-Kong.

R. quinquemaculatus (Walker). — Tai-wan.

Fam. THYREOCORIDÆ.

163. *Macroscytus brunneus* (Fabricius). — Macao (Kershaw).
164. *M. subaeneus* (Dallas). — Hong-Kong.
165. *Geotomus pygmaeus* (Dallas). — Macao (Kershaw).
166. *Aethus fusconiger* (Goeze). — S. China.
167. *A. laticeps* (Signoret). — Hong-Kong.
168. *Adrisa magna* (Uhler). — Hong-Kong).

Fam. UROLABIDIDÆ.

169. *Tessaromerus quadriarticulatus* (Kirkaldy). — Yun-nan.
